YAKOVLEV, Georgiy Semenovich; FRIDMAN, G.B., otvetstvennyy redaktor; TSVETKOV, N.V., redaktor; KOMOLOVA, V.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Electric power systems for ships] Sudovye elektroenergeticheskie sistemy. Leningrad, Gos.soiuznoe izd-vo sudostroit. promyshl., 1957. 303 p. (MIRA 10:11)
(Electricity on ships)

TSVETKOV, N.V.

BLAGOVESHCHENSKIY, Vladimir Petrovich; SIDORENKO, Vladimir Vladimirovich; RAKOV, V.I., otvetstvennyy redaktor; TSVETKOV, N.V., redaktor; FRUMKIN, P.S., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Radio measurements in pulse equipment] Izmereniia v impul'snoi radio-apparature. Leningrad, Gos. soiuznoe izd-vo sudostroit. promyshl. 1957. 263 p. (MLRA 10:4)
(Pulse techniques (Electronics))
(Radio measurements)

YEVGEN'YEV (Pashchenko), German Evreyn'yevich; MEYSLITSEV, G.M., redaktor; TSVETKOV, N.V., redaktor izdatel'stva; VOLCHOK, K.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Along the waterways of the Northwest; a guidebook] Po vodnym putiam Severo-Zapada; putevoditel'. [Leningrad] Izd-vo "Rechnoi transport," "Leningradskoe otd-nie, 1956. 268 p. (MLRA 9:9)
(Russia, Northwest--Description and travel)

PANOV, Dmitriy Gennadiyevich; GAKKEL', Ya.Ya., doktor geograf.nauk, prof., otv. red.; PAVLOVSKIY, Ye.N. akademik, glavnyy red.; TSVETKOV, N.V., red.izd-va; ZAMARAYEVA, R.A., tekhn.red.

[Bottom morphology of the world ocean] Morfologiia dna mirovogo okeana. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1963. 226 p. (Geograficheskoe obshchestvo SSSR. Zapiski Novaia seriia, vol.23) (MIRA 16:3)

1. Prezident Geograficheskogo obshchestva SSSR (for Pavlovskiy).
(Ocean bottom)

BELINSKIY, M.L.; BUT, P.P.; KANTOROVICH, Z.L.; KRYLOV, Yu.V.; VLADIMIROV, P.F.; ZAYTSEV, B.Z.; KOVEL', I.I.; LESHCHINSKIY, M.P.; KOTIK, V.G.; LEPEKHIN, S.P.; RATS, P.G.; SERIKOV, S.S.; KHAYTOVICH, M.S. [deceased]; TSVETKOV, N.Ya.; KULIKOV, A.A., red.; MATSKIN, L.A., red.; RYABSKIY, N.A., red.

[Handbook on petroleum-pipeline equipment] Spravochnik; oborudovanie magistral'nykh truboprovodov. Moskva, Nedra, 1965. 610 p. (MIRA 18:6)

CHESNOKOV, V.A.; TSVETKOV, N.Ya.

On swithicng and protection in networks of 3--6--10 kv in oil fields and refineries. Energ.biul. no.1:22-23 Ja '57.
(MLRA 10:1)
(Electric switchgear) (Petroleum industry--Electric equipment)

TSVETKOV, N. Ye., Prof.; CHERYAK, V. Z., Prof. co-authors

"Sap (Glanders)", State Pub. House for Agric. Lit., Moscow-Leningrad, 1947 260 pp.*
*

Chapters 1, 6, 8, 9, 10, 104 pp
U-1459, 10 Sept 1951

m

TSVETKOV, O., inzhener.

Timetable control instrument. Avt. transp. 33 no.1:11 Ja'55.
(Time clocks) (Transportation, Automotive) (MLRA 8:3)

TSVETKOV, O.A.

Measuring the cutting capacity of edges. Izm.tekh. no.10:45-46 O '65. (MIRA 18:12)

L 24576-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(j)/EWA(1) WW/JW/RM

ACC NR: AP6015536 SOURCE CODE: UR/0066/65/000/004/0028/0031

AUTHOR: Tsvetkov, O. B.

ORG: Leningrad Technological Institute of the Refrigeration Industry (Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut khodil'noy promyshlennosti)

TITLE: Heat conductivity of methane and ethane series freons

SOURCE: Kholodil'naya tekhnika, no. 4, 1965, 28-31

TOPIC TAGS: heat conductivity, refrigerant gas

ABSTRACT: In view of the limited data available on the heat conductivity of many refrigerants, the Leningrad Technological Institute of the Refrigeration Industry performed a series of tests to determine the conductivity of freons 12, 13, 22, 113 and 142 in a wide temperature range along the saturation line. On the basis of the data produced, it was found to be possible to calculate the heat conductivity of freons 14 and 115, as well as 11, 21 and 114. The conclusions which were reached agreed with the results of a similar treatment of the experimental data of Powell and Challoner on the conductivity of freons 11, 12, 21 22 and 114 and that of Cherneeva on the conductivity of freon 113. The data produced disagreed with the data of Kinetic Chemicals Inc. by over 30%, indicating that Plank was right in doubting the accuracy of the results of this firm. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 5 formulas, and 5 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 13, 20 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 008 / OTH REF: 002

UDC: 536.2:621.564.25

Card 1/1 BK

TSVETKOV, O.B.

Unit for determining the heat conductivity. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; prib. 8 no.3:109-111 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut kholodil'noy promyshlennosti. Rekomendovana kafedroy teoreticheskikh osnov teplo- i khladotekhniki.

TSVETKOV, O.B.

Heat conduction of liquid Freons of the methane and ethane series. Khol. tekh. 42 no.4:28-31 JI-Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut kholodil'noy promyshlennosti.

TSVETKOV, O.B., inzh.

Temperature dependence of heat transmission of liquids with low boiling points. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. 8 no.5: 84-89 My '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut kholodil'noy promyshlennosti. Predstavlena kafedroy teoreticheskikh osnov i teplo- i khladotekhniki.

L 15895-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(j)/EWA(1) WW/RM

ACC NR: AP6002005 SOURCE CODE: UR/0170/65/009/006/0810/0815

AUTHOR: Tsvetkov, O. B.;

ORG: Technological Institute of the Refrigeration Industry, Leningrad (Tekhnologicheskiy institut kholodil'noy promyshlennosti)

TITLE: Study of the thermal conductivity of liquid freons

SOURCE: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, v. 9, no. 6, 1965, 810-815

TOPIC TAGS: heat conductivity, refrigerant, cooling rate, cooling

ABSTRACT: The thermal conductivity of freon 12 (CF_2Cl_2), 13 (CF_3Cl), 22 (CHF_2Cl), 113 ($C_2F_3Cl_3$), and 142 ($C_2H_3F_2Cl$) was measured as a function of temperature (all are liquid freons). The experiments consisted in plotting the cooling curve, calculating the cooling rate, and finding the thermal conductivity coefficient. A generalization of the experimental findings led to the conclusion that for the freons studied the temperature dependence of the thermal conductivity can be represented as

$$\lambda = B\rho^n.$$

Card 1/2 UDC: 536.222

L 15895-66
ACC NR: AP6002005

Coefficient B was found to be practically independent of temperature. A method is proposed for calculating the thermal conductivity of freons from their chemical formula without the necessity of determining λ experimentally. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 2 tables, and 6 formulas.

SUB CODE: 07,20/ SUBM DATE: 29Mar65 / ORIG REF: 011 / OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2

DMITRIYEV, S.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; KORENEV, K.D.; TSVETKOV, O.N.

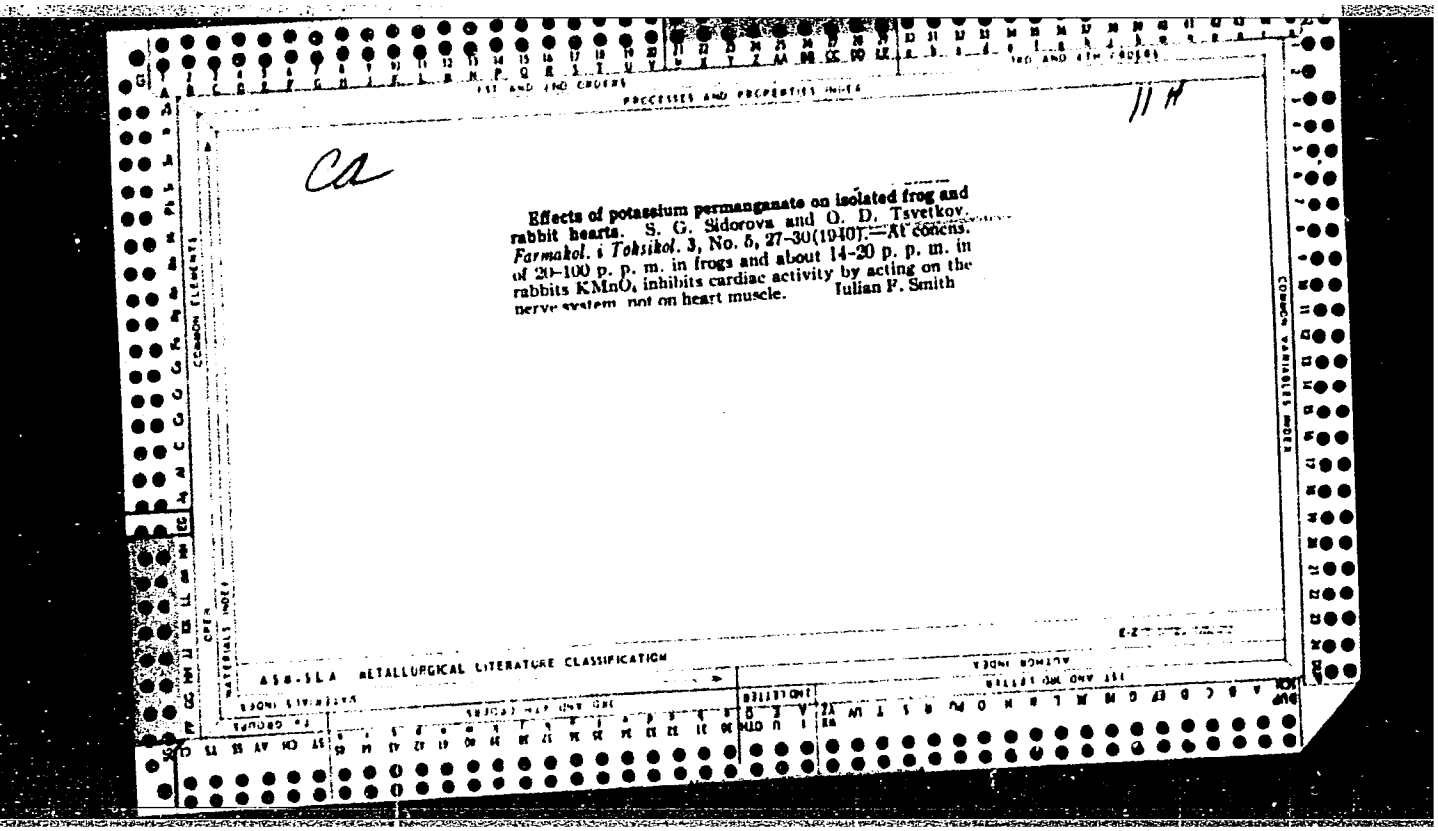
Synthesis of OP washing compounds from phenols extracted peat oils. Torf. prom. 38 no.6:24-28 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. AN SSSR (for Dmitriyev). 2. Kalininskiy torfyanoy institut (for Korenev, TSvetkov).
(Cleaning compounds) (Peat)

TSVETKOV, O.N.; KORENEV, K.D.; KARAVAYEV, N.M.; DMITRIYEV, S.A.

Certain problems involved in the use of the KU-2 cation-exchange resin in the process of alkylation of phenols by higher olefins. Dokl. AN SSSR 157 no.5:1171-1173 Ag '64.
(MIRA 17:9)

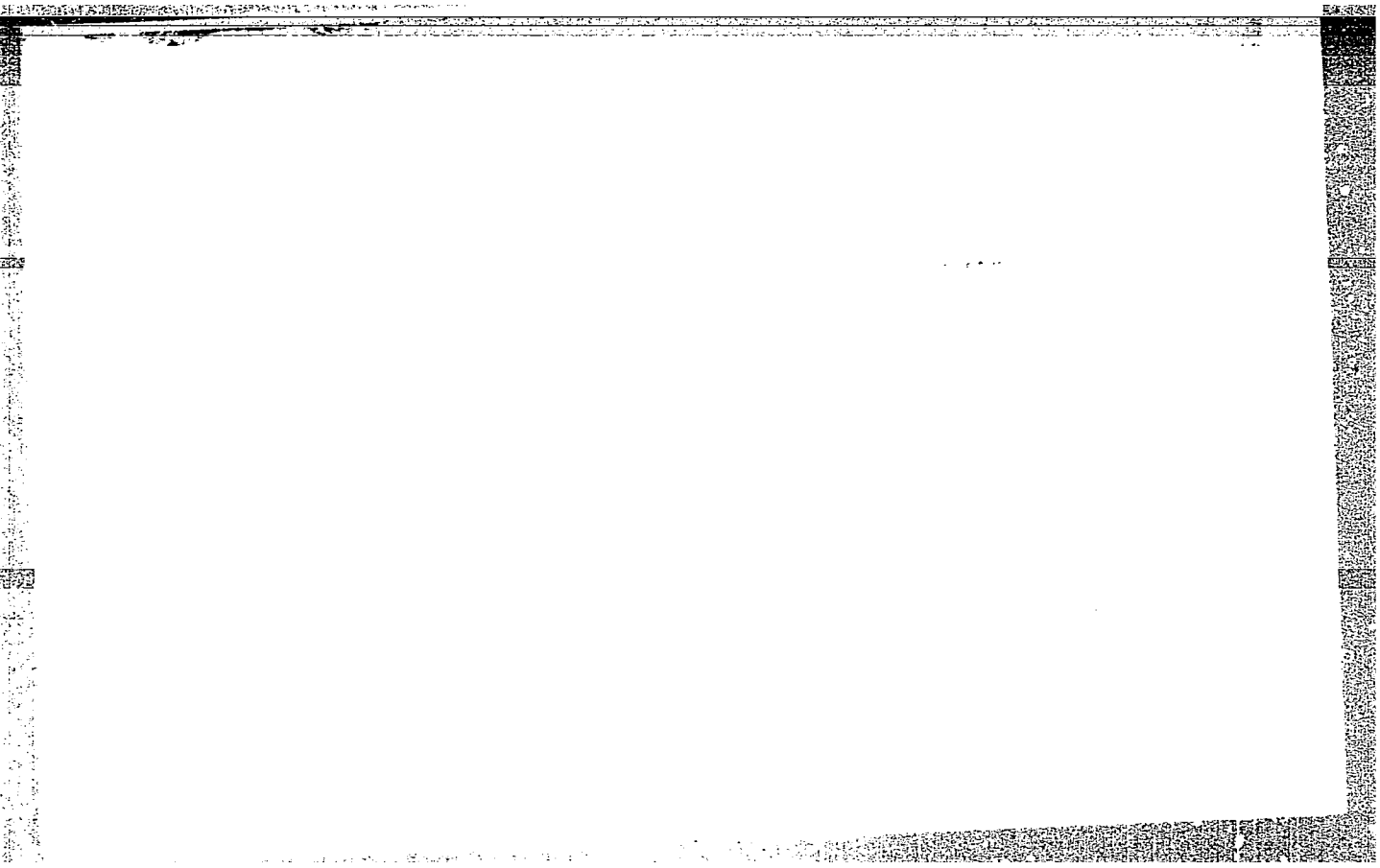
1. Institut goryuchikh iskopayemykh Gosudarstvennogo komiteta po toplivnoy promyshlennosti pri Gosplane SSSR. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Karavayev).



Effects of potassium permanganate on isolated frog and rabbit hearts. S. G. Sidorova and O. D. Tsvetkov. *Farmakol. i Toksikol.* 3, No. 5, 27–30(1940).—At concns. of 20–100 p. p. m. in frogs and about 14–20 p. p. m. in rabbits $KMnO_4$ inhibits cardiac activity by acting on the nerve system, not on heart muscle. Julian P. Smith

KORENEV, K.D.; DMITRIYEV, S.A.; KARAVAYEV, N.M.; TSVETKOV, O.N.

Phenols of oil shale tar as raw material for the chemical industry.
Khim. prom. no.6:401-407 Je '64. (MIRA 18:7)



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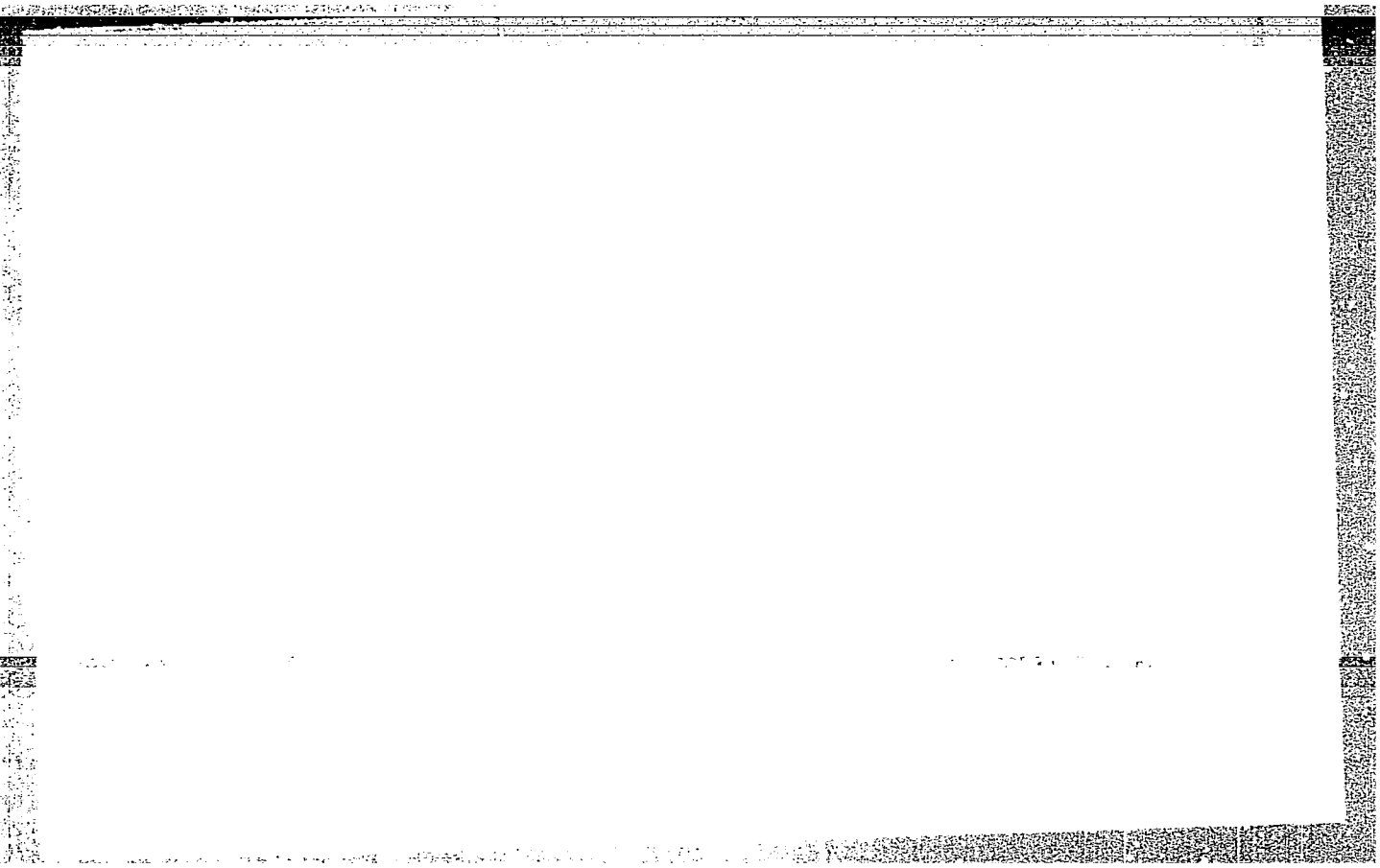
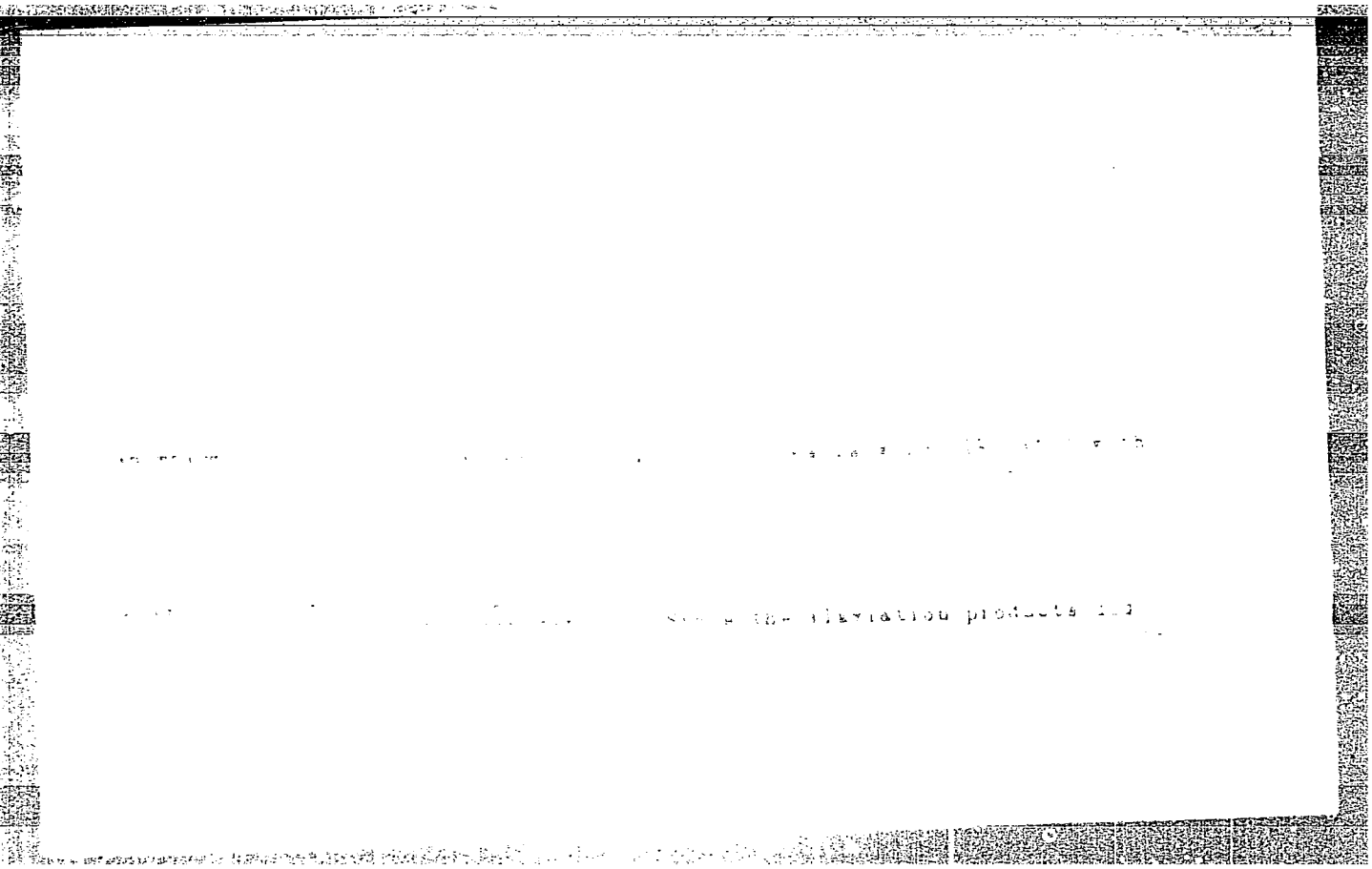


APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001757220007-0"



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001757220007-0"

TSVETKOV, O.N.; KORENEV, K.V.; DMITRIYEV, S.A.; KARAVAYEV, N.M.

Mechanism underlying the alkylation of phenols by higher olefins in the presence of cation-exchange resins. Dokl. AN SSSR 162 no.4: 833-835 Je '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut goryuchkikh iskopayemykh AN SSSR. 2.Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Karavayev).

DMITRIYEV, S.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; KORENEV, K.D., inzh.; TSVETKOV, O.N., inzh.

Continuous alkylation of peat phenols in the presence of ion exchange resin. Torf. prom. 39 no.8:16-18 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Institut goryuchikh iskopayemykh.
(Alkylation) (Phenols) (Ion exchange)

GORSHKOV, G.V.; ZYABKIN, V.A.; TSVETKOV, O.S.

Neutron background over the earth's surface. Atom. energ. 17 no.6: 492 D '64 (MIRA 18:1)

TSVETKOV, O.S.

G.V. GORSHKOV, O.S. TSVETKOV (USSR)

"Neutron radiation of some uranium and thorium minerals."

Report presented at the Conference on Chemistry of the Earth's Crust, Moscow, 14-19 Mar 63.

42555

S/089/62/013/005/007/012
B102/B104

24.6600

AUTHORS: Gorshkov, G. V., Zyabkin, V. A., Tsvetkov, O. S.

TITLE: Neutron yield from nitrogen, oxygen, air and water under the action of RaC' α-particles

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, v. 13, no. 5, 1962, 475-476

TEXT: Liquid nitrogen (2% O_2-impurity), liquid oxygen (0.8% N_2-impurity), air and distilled water being bombarded by RaC' α-particles, the (α,n) reaction energy, threshold and yield were measured. The background was 0.08±0.01 neutrons/10^6 α-particles. Results:

Isotops	N^{14}	N^{15}	O^{16}	O^{17}	O^{18}
energy, Mev	-4.73	-6.4	-12.2	0.59	-0.51
threshold, Mev	6.08	8.12	15.2	exothermal	0.63

Neutron yields measured, after correction:

Card 1/2

Neutron yield from nitrogen, oxygen, ... S/089/62/013/005/007/012
B102/B104

Nitrogen	3.11 ± 0.08 n/10^6_α	for $\overline{E}_n$ = 1.1 Mev
Oxygen	0.56 ± 0.03 n/10^6_α	$\overline{E}_n$ = 2.7 Mev
Air	2.46 ± 0.05 n/10^6_α	$\overline{E}_n$ = 1.2 Mev
Water	0.31 ± 0.03 n/10^6_α	$\overline{E}_n$ =2.7 Mev

The corrections were made for the dependence of the counter efficiency on the neutron energy; the mean values $\overline{E}_n$ were calculated for RaC'+O and RaC'+N sources. The neutron counter used was of the type CH-3 (SCh-3). The maximum systematic errors were 10-15%. These results and those of other authors were used to obtain the empirical relation $Q = 6.36 \cdot 10^{-6} E^{5.58}$ [n/10^6_α] for the neutron yield from oxygen in (α,n) reactions. There are 2 tables.

SUBMITTED: April 21, 1962
Card 2/2

GORSHKOV, G.V.; ZYABKIN, V.A.; TSVETKOV, O.S.

Neutron yield of (α, n) reactions from Be, B, C, O, F, Mg, Al, Si, and granite under the action of α-particles from polonium. Atom. energ. 13 no.1:65-67 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Nuclear reactions) (Neutrons) (Alpha rays)

3R991
S/089/62/013/001/007/012
B102/B104

21.5210

AUTHORS: Gorshkov, G. V., Zyabkin, V. A., Tsvetkov, O. S.

TITLE: Neutron yield of the (α, n)-reactions from Be, B, C, O, F, Mg, Al, Si, and granite induced by polonium α-partioles

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, v. 13, no. 1, 1962, 65 - 67

TEXT: Five years ago the authors used ampoules containing radon as radiation sources to determine neutron yields and energies (Dokl. AN SSSR, 116, no. 2, 211, 1957). In the present experiments the only alpha emitter contained in such ampoules is the radon decay product polonium, along with the target substances. The alpha-particle energy is 5.298 Mev. Boric acid, enriched in B^{10} up to 90% and silver-activated zinc sulfide were used, together with a photomultiplier, as slow-neutron detector. For the purpose of the measurements the ampoule was placed in an air-filled cavity within a lump of paraffin, above the detector and photomultiplier, all enclosed by the paraffin. To eliminate the cosmic background all measurements were repeated in the earth at a depth equivalent to 200 m of water. The paraffin 25 cm thick served as a shield against the neutron radiation of the rock.

Card 1/2

The proper background of the arrangement itself was about 6 pulses/24 hrs per cm^2 of the detector. The lower limit of sensitivity of the arrangement was 0.05 neutr./sec.4π.
The target materials, $\bar{E}_n$ values for which corrected and yield of neutrons/10^6 α-particles were respectively;
Be, $\bar{E}_n$ = 5.0, 84.4 ± 0.9; B, $\bar{E}_n \sim 3.4$, 19.6 ± 0.2; C, $\bar{E}_n \sim 2.9$, 0.113 ± 0.015; CaF_2; $\bar{E}_n \sim 2.2$, 6.45 ± 0.09; Mg, $\bar{E}_n \sim 3.6$, 1.33 ± 0.04; Al, $\bar{E}_n \sim 2.0$, 0.76±0.03; Si, $\bar{E}_n \sim 2.6$, 0.168 ± 0.020; SiO_2, $\bar{E}_n \sim 2.6$, 0.107 ± 0.014; granite, $\bar{E}_n$ 2.5, 0.238 ± 0.013; O, mean value 0.068 ± 0.011.
The errors given are the absolute squares, systematic errors being estimated as not higher than 6-7%. There are 2 figures and 2 tables.

SUBMITTED: January 6, 1962

Card 2/2

24 (5400

S/057/62/032/006/022/022
B108/B102

AUTHORS: Gorshkov, V. G., and Tsvetkov, O. S.

TITLE: Distribution of the alpha-particle paths in a spherical source

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 32, no. 6, 1962, 774 - 776

TEXT: Starting from the distribution of the particle number along the path l of a particle in a sphere of radius R, namely $W(l,r) = \frac{1}{n}\frac{dn(l,r)}{dvdl} = \frac{R^2 + l^2 - r^2}{4rl^2}$, the authors calculated the distribution $W(l)$ of the paths of the particles emitted from any point in the sphere: $W(l) = \frac{3}{16R^3}(4R^2 - l^2)$. From this it follows that the mean path of the particles in a sphere is $\frac{3}{4}$ R. Measurements of the neutron yield from mixtures of various light elements with uranium and thorium gave a good agreement (5%) with this result. There are 2 figures.

Card 1/2

Distribution of the...

S/057/62/032/006/022/022
B108/B102

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN SSSR (Physicotechnical Institute AS USSR). Radiyevyy institut AN SSSR (Radium Institute AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: November 23, 1961

Card 2/2

S/048/61/025/004/020/048
B104/B201

26.2244

AUTHORS: Grebenskiy, B. S., Timofeyeva, T. V., Khormushko, S. P., and Tsvetkov, O. S.

TITLE: Increase of the efficiency of a scintillation detector for slow neutrons

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 25, no. 4, 1961, 500-503

TEXT: The present paper has been read at the 9th Conference on Luminescence (Crystal Phosphors), Kiyev, June 20-25, 1960. The authors examined a dispersion detector for slow neutrons on the basis of ZnS-Ag and H_3BO_3, using both natural B and such enriched with B^{10}. The detectors were prepared by joint sintering of ZnS-Ag with H_3BO_3, and also, for a comparison, by a method described in the literature (Ref. 2: Sun K., Malmberg P., Pesjak F., Phys. Rev., 95, 600 (1954); Nucleonics, 14, No. 7. 46 (1956); Ref. 3: Vorisek M., Czechosl. J. Phys., 7, No. 6, 757 (1957)). In the first method, a sinter of B_2O_3 was ground with ZnS-Ag and sorted in frac-

tions according to given grain sizes. The authors determined the dependence of efficiency ϑ_1 of the recording of slow neutrons on the grain size of the fraction and the thickness of the detector for different percentages of boron oxide concentrated with B^{10} to different degrees. They further constructed the differential curves of the pulse amplitude distributions of slow neutrons and gamma radiation. Results are collected in the table and the two diagrams (Figs. 1 and 2). The maximum of sensitivity ranges between 30 and 34 wt% H_3BO_3 (Table). There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 6 references: 5 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc.

Legend to Table 1: 1) grain size in μ; 2) detector I: 16 % H_3BO_3 with 19 % B^{10}; 3) detector II: the same with 85 % B^{10}; detector III: 34 % H_3BO_3 with 19 % B^{10}; detector IV: the same with 85 % B^{10}; detector V: 89 % H_3BO_3 with 19 % B^{10}. l_0 optimum thickness of detector in mg/cm^2. I is the efficiency of the capture of thermal neutrons by the detector with formation of an alpha particle.

Increase of the...

1) Размер гранул, μ	2) Детектор I: 16% H_3BO_3 с 19% B^{10}				3) Детектор II: 16% H_3BO_3 с 85% B^{10}				Детектор III: 34% H_3BO_3 с 19% B^{10}				Детектор IV: 34% H_3BO_3 с 85% B^{10}			
	$l_{эф}$, мг см$^{-2}$	I	α	I/α	$l_{эф}$, мг см$^{-2}$	I	α	I/α	$l_{эф}$, мг см$^{-2}$	I	α	I/α	$l_{эф}$, мг см$^{-2}$	I	α	I/α
800±150	190	1,6	0,33	4,85	150	3,0	0,72	4,2	160	2,0	0,56	3,6	110	4,2	0,89	4,7
470±150	—	—	—	—	120	2,5	0,64	3,9	130	1,7	0,49	3,5	90	3,3	0,85	3,9
185±100	100	0,9	0,20	4,5	80	1,7	0,51	3,3	80	1,0	0,35	2,9	60	2,5	0,73	3,4

Tab. 1

Детектор V: 10% H_3BO_3 с 19% B^{10}			
$l_{эф}$, мг см$^{-2}$	I	α	I/α
100	0,69	0,82	0,84
70	0,57	0,71	0,80
55	0,43	0,63	0,68

Card 3/6

Increase of the...

Legend to Fig. 1: relative counting efficiency of slow neutrons as a function of layer thickness for detectors II - IV (Table). Figures on the curves indicate grain sizes in mikrons.

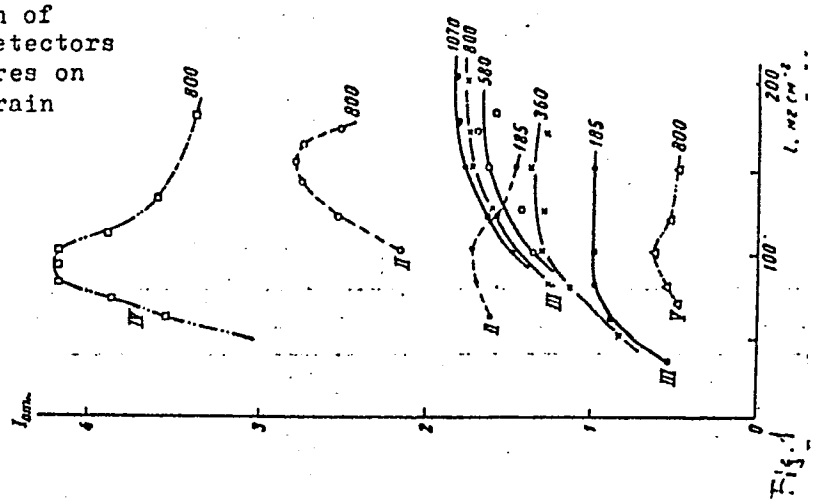


Fig. 1

Card 4/6

Increase of the...

Legend to Fig. 2: Differential curve of amplitude distribution of pulses of slow neutrons and alpha rays. 1) Pulse distribution of slow neutrons for a detector with 30 % H_3BO_3 with 87 % B^{10}; l = 100 mg/cm^2, grain size 750 - 1000 μ, ϑ_n = 25 %. 2) The same with 34 % H_3BO_3; l = 200 mg/cm^2, grain size 750 - 1000 μ; ϑ_n = 10 %; 3) Total distribution of pulses of neutrons and gamma rays for the first detector; 4, 5, 6: distribution of pulses of gamma rays RaTh (E_γ = 2.62 Mev), Ra(E_γ = 1.76 Mev), and Cs^{137} (E_γ = 661 kev).

Card 5/6

Increase of the..

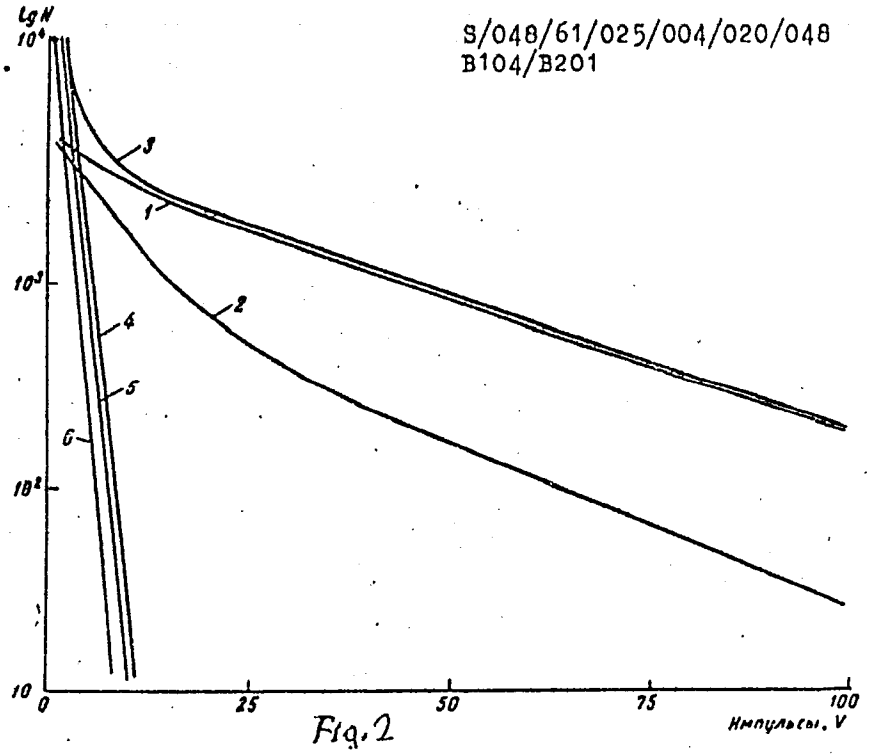


Fig. 2

Card 6/6

S/048/61/025/004/021/048
B104/B201

26.2244

AUTHORS: Gorshkov, G. V., Grebenskiy, B. S., Khormushko, S. P., and Tsvetkov, O. S.

TITLE: Dispersion detector for fast neutrons

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 25, no. 4, 1961, 504-505

TEXT: The present paper has been read at the 9th Conference on Luminescence (Crystal Phosphors), Kiyev, June 20-25, 1960. The detector considered here is made of grains of a ZnS-Ag scintillator, which are uniformly distributed in a medium containing hydrogen. The scattering of neutrons in the detector leads to the formation of recoil protons which, when hitting a scintillator, result in a scintillation which is recorded by a photomultiplier. The detectors considered here were prepared by polymerization of styrene and methyl methacrylate with ZnS-Ag. The resulting detectors were up to 300 mm in diameter and had the shape of hollow spheres, cylinders, hemispheres, etc. The grain size of the scintillator was 12-25 μ, the afterglow had a duration of about 10^{-4} seconds, the intensity

Dispersion detector...

maximum of emission ranged between 4100 and 4500 A, which was in good agreement with the maximum of spectral sensitivity of the antimony cesium photocathode of the multiplier. The recording efficiency may be represented in the form $\varepsilon = \varepsilon_\sigma \varepsilon_p \varepsilon_\nu$. Here, ε_σ denotes the scattering efficiency of neutrons of the detector, ε_p the hitting efficiency of protons (to hit a ZnS-Ag grain), and ε_ν is the efficiency of the recording of scintillations. ε as a function of the neutron energy E_n, of the grain size and of the concentration C_m of the scintillator, of thickness, etc., is discussed. Relation $\varepsilon_p = I - \exp(-k(r)C_V R_n)$ is derived, where C_V denotes the volume concentration of ZnS-Ag, R_n is the proton range for proton energy E_n, $k(r)$ is dependent upon the energy distribution of the recoil protons and of the grain size of the scintillator. It is also obvious that there is an optimum thickness l_0 of the detector, that is dependent upon the optical properties of the detector, on E_n, and the discrimination threshold. For a detector with $C_m = 25$ % the optimum thickness is equal to 10 mm, when recording the neutrons from a Po_α + Be source, and at a discrimination of gamma radiation with $3 \cdot 10^4$ quanta$\cdot cm^{-2} sec^{-1}$. There are 1 figure and 8 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 4 non-Soviet-bloc.

Card 2/3

Dispersion detector...

Legend to Fig. 1: 1a) ε as a function of C_m for $l \geq l_o$. 1б) ε as a function of neutron energy; 2) neutrons from source Po_α + Be; 3) neutrons from a linac; 4) neutrons accelerated by a Van-de-Graaff generator.

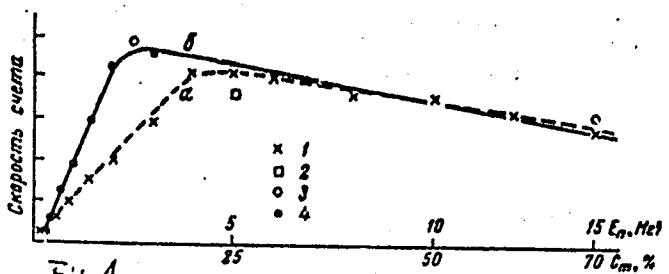


Fig. 1

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S/020/60/131/04/059/073
B011/B002

AUTHORS: Gorshkov, G. V., Khormushko, S. P., Tsvetkov, O. S.

TITLE: Comparison Between Neutron Radiation in the Atmosphere and the Earth's Crust

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol 131, Nr 4, pp 933-935 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors give a survey of investigations of neutron radiation since 1937. Since they now dispose of better apparatus than they did then, the authors attempt to compare the intensity of cosmic neutrons at sea level with the neutrons in the rocks of the Leningrad underground. For measuring the neutron flux, they designed and constructed a scintillation counter consisting of a disk-shaped slow neutron detector (Ref 16), 153.5 mm in diameter, and a photoelectron multiplier of the type FEU-2B (150 mm in diameter). The pulses coming from the multiplier were fed into a circuit containing electron tubes which intensify and analyze simultaneously and were recorded by a conversion device (Fig 1). The elements of the block diagram illustrated were developed mainly on the basis of the system of a standard neutron counter of the type SCh-3. The measurements were carried out: (1) in the city of Zelenogorsk, (2) in the harbor of Zelenogorsk, (3) in a station of the Leningrad underground in a depth of 70 m. The counting rate

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Comparison Between Neutron Radiation in the Atmosphere and the Earth's Crust

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was measured with and without cadmium. Table 1 gives the results. Hence, the intensity of cosmic neutrons measured by the author on the surface of the sea is similar to the value determined by N. Kaplan and H. Yagoda (Ref 19) (230 neutrons/cm^2). The authors found the neutron intensity above the sea to be stronger than over the mainland. This divergence is probably due to a plexiglass light pipe which the authors attached to the detector. The intensity of neutron radiation of the rocks is probably lower than 5% of the intensity of cosmic neutron radiation on the sea surface. This is in agreement with K. Mather's measurements (Ref 12) and differs largely from those by J. Eugster (Ref 10) and others (Refs 14, 15). N. M. Lyatkovskaya, A. G. Grammakov, V. S. Zhadin are mentioned. There are 1 table and 19 references, 8 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Radiyevyy institut im. V. G. Khlopina Akademii nauk SSSR (Radium Institute imeni V. G. Khlopin of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: September 23, 1959, by A. A. Grinberg, Academician

SUBMITTED: September 18, 1959

Card 2/2

GORSHKOV, G.V.; ZYABKIN, V.A.; TSVETKOV, O.S.

Neutron yield from nitrogen, oxygen, air, and water under the action of radium C' α-particles. Atom. energ. 13 no.5:475-476 N '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Neutrons) (Radium) (Alpha rays)

GORSHKOV, V.G.; TSVETKOV, O.S.

Distribution of alpha particle paths in a spherical source. Zhur. tekh. fiz. 32 no.6:774-776 Je '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN SSSR i Radiyevyy institut AN SSSR.
(Alpha rays)

GREBENSKIY, B.S.; TIMOFEYEVA, T.V.; KHORMUSHKO, S.P.; TSVETKOV, O.S.

Raising the effectivness of a slow-nutron scintillation detector. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 25 no.4:500-503 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)

(Neutrons) (Scintillation counters)

GORSHKOV, G.V.; GREBENSKIY, B.S.; KHORMUSHKO, S.P. ; TSVETKOV, O.S.

Fast-neutron dispersion detector. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 25 no.4:504-505 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)
(Neutrons) (Scintillation counters)

L 10675-63
EPF(n)-2/EWT(m)/BDS--AFFTC/ASD/AFWL/SSD--Pu-4

ACCESSION NR: AP3002259 S/0089/63/014/006/0550/0554

AUTHOR: Gorshkov, G. V.; Tsvetkov, O. S. 61

TITLE: Neutron yield from the reaction (Alpha, n) with Be, B, C, O, F, Na, Mg, Al and Si under the action of alpha particles from thorium, uranium and their decay products

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 14, no. 6, 1963, 550-554

TOPIC TAGS: Be, B, C, O, F, Na, Mg, Al, Si, Alpha particles, thorium, uranium, neutron yield, (Alpha, n) reaction

ABSTRACT: The number of neutrons emitted by the sources were measured with scintillation counters described by the authors (Atomnaya energiya, v. 13, 1962, 65). Measurements were made underground at a depth of 200 m. water equivalent. The neutron intensity of the sources was 0.5 to 10 neutr/sec x steradian. The light elements bombarded were in their natural isotopic composition; impurities did not exceed 1%. A semiempirical dependence of the yield on the weight composition of the sources was found, also an empirical dependence of the yield on the alpha particles energy. The results of the investigation are essential for the estimation of the natural irradiation of ores and minerals. "The authors express their gratitude to E. G. Zaletskiy and S. A. Timofeyev for help with

Card 1/1

L 10674-63
EPF(n)-2/EWT(m)/BDS--AFFTC/ASD/AFWL/SSD--Pu-4

ACCESSION NR: AP3002258 S/0089/63/014/006/0544/0549

AUTHOR: Gorshkov, G. V.; Zyabkin, V. A.; Tsvetkov, O. S.

TITLE: Neutron yield from some materials on bombardment with radon alpha particles and their decay products

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 14, no. 6, 1963, 544-549

TOPIC TAGS: neutron yield, radon alpha particles, ores, minerals

ABSTRACT: The neutron yield was measured from the reaction (Alpha, n) with some light elements, chemical compounds, minerals, and ores. The apparatus used is described. The alpha particles were emitted by Rn + RaA + RaC prime. The ratios of the yields of Rn + RaA to Rn + RaA + RaC prime were also determined. The experimental values of the yield from some ores and minerals are compared with the computed ones. It is shown that the neutron yields from ores and minerals are due mainly to those from Al and Si. "The authors are grateful to A. M. Trofimov for the opportunity to conduct the work, and to Z. B. Svetovidov for help with electrical measurements." Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 2 tables, and 3 equations.

ASSOCIATION: none

Card 1/2

GORSHKOV, G.V.; ZYABKIN, V.A.; TSVETKOV, O.S.

Neutron yield from certain materials induced by α-particles of radon and its decay products. Atom. energ. 14 no.6:544-549 Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)

(Radon—Decay) (Neutrons) (Alpha rays)

GORSHKOV, G.V.; TSVETKOV, O.S.

Neutron yield in the (α, n) reaction on Be, B, C, O, F, Na, Mg, Al, and Si induced by α-particles of thorium, uranium and their decay products. Atom. energ. 14 no.6:550-554 Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)
(Neutrons) (Nuclear reactions) (Alpha rays)

TSVETKOV, P.

Bronze on textile fabrics. Mast. prom. i khud. promys. 3 no.8:15 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Starshiy inzhener khimicheskoy laboratorii khlopchatobumazhnogo kombinata, g. Ivanovo.

(Ivanovo—Textile printing)

DONCHEV, K., inzh.; TSVETKOV, P., inzh.

Some methods of an easy use of keratin-containing waste. Tekhnika Bulg 11 no.4:154 '62.

TSVETKOV, P.

Economics - Study and Teaching

Educate and masses in economics. Klub No. 8, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December 1952 1953, Uncl.

TSVETKOV, P.

Wages

Results of auditing expenditures of wage funds, Den. i kred., 11, No. 4, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, July 1952. Unclassified.

TSVETKOV, P.

Higher education by correspondence for bank personnel. Den.i kred. 12 no.2:22-28 Ag'54. (MLRA 8:2)

1. Direktor Vsesoyuznogo zaochnogo finansovogo instituta.
(Finance--Study and teaching)(Correspondence Schools and Courses)

TSVETKOV, P.

Determination of Standards of Consumption for Basic Shoe Materials. Leka Promishlenost (Light Industry), #12:6:Dec. 1955

TSVETKOV,P.,

Make every effort to improve the training of banking personnel through correspondence courses. Den. i kred. 13 no.6:20-25 Ye '55. (MLRA 8:9)

1. Direktor Vsesoyuznogo zaochnogo finansovogo instituta.
(Correspondence schools and courses) (Banks and banking--Study and teaching)

-TSVETKOV, P

TSVETKOV, P.

More attention to correspondence instruction for finance employees. Fin.SSSR 16 no.4:44-48 Ap '55. (MLRA 8:3)
(Finance--Study and teaching) (Correspondence schools and courses)

TSVETKOV, P.

Determingin standard expenditure of certain subsidiary shoe materials. p. 5. LEKA PROMISHLENOST. Sofiya. Vol. 5, no. 2, 1956.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List. (EEAL) Library of Congress. Vol. 5, No. 8, August 1956.

TSVETKOV, P., inzh.

Development of the shoe industry in the years of the people's rule. Kozhi Sofia 5 no.6:9-10 '64.

TSVETKOV, Petko, inzh., nauchen sutrudnik [deceased]

Whole pressed articles from wood particle boards. Lesovodstvo prom 7 no.4:35-37 Jl-Ag '64.

1. Technological Scientific Research Institute, Kazanluk.

IVANKOV, P., inzh; VLADIMIROV, V., inzh.

Relationship between physical and mathematical indexes of upper leathers, and their importance for the footwear industry. Kozhi Sofia 5 no.5:4-7 '64.

TSVETKOV, P., inzh.; CHAL'OVSKA, Sl., inzh.; RADEVA, M., inzh.

Influence of temperature and the amount of hardener on the durability of gluing. Kozhi Sofia 5 no. 1: 5-7 '64.

TSVETKOV, Pavel Ivanovich; TALITSKIY, A.V., red.; FRIDKIN, A.M., tekhn. red.

[Portable d.c. ammeters and voltmeters] Perenosnye ampermetry i vol'tmetry postoiannogo toka. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1963. 102 p. (Elektroizmeritel'nye pribory, no.2) (MIRA 17:1)

TSVETKOV, O.N.; DMITRIYEV, S.A.; KARAVAYEV, N.M.; KORENEV, K.D.

Coal chemical cresols as raw material for the production of surface-active substances. Koks i khim. no.10:40-44 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Institut goryuchikh iskopayemykh AN SSSR.

TSVETKOV, P., inzh.

Production of chloroethylene cutting desks, and their use in the shoe industry. Kozhi Sofia 4 no.7:8-9 '63.

1. Glaven direktor, Obedineno promishleno predpriiatie za proizvodstvo na obuvki.

TSVETKOV,P., inzh.

Influence of various ingredients on the quality of shoe waxes.
Kozhi Sofia 4 no.5/6:10-13 '63.

ROZOVSKIY, Izrail' L'vovich[Rozovs'kyi, I.L.]; TSVETKOV, Pavel Kirillovich[TSvietkov, P.K.]; DIDKOVSKIY, M.M.[Didkovs'kyi, M.M.], kand. tekhn. nauk, otv. red.; PECHKOVSKAYA, O.M. [Piechkovs'ka, O.M.], red.izd-va; MATVIYCHUK, O.O. [Matviichuk, O.O.], tekhn. red.

[Low-pressure shaft spillways near earth dams]Nyz'konapirni shakhtni vodoskydy pry zemlianykh hrebliakh. Kyiv, Vyd-vo Akad. nauk URSR, 1962. 147 p. (MIRA 16:3)
(Spillways)

TSVETKOV, P.

"New type of material for tsecaps."

p.26 (Leka Promishlenost, Vol. 7, no. 2, 1958, Sofiia, Bulgaria)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, No. 8, August 1958

TSVETKOV, P.

"Some questions on the development of the shoe industry during the 3d Five-Year Plan."

p. 6. (Leka Promishlenost, Vol. 7, No. 6, 1958, Sofiia, Bulgaria)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, No. 12, Dec 58

TSVETKOV, P.

Utilizing the scraps from leather soles and rubber in the shoe industry. p. 9
Leka Promishlenost Vol. 7, No. 4, 1958. Sofiia Bulgaria.

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, No. 10,
Oct. 58

S/193/61/000/007/003/005
A004/A104

AUTHOR: Tsvetkov, P. A.

TITLE: The technical reequipment of the Moskovskiy avtomobil'nyy zavod im. I. A. Likhacheva (Moscow Automobile Plant im. Likhachev) under the current Seven-Year Plan

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' tekhniko-ekonomicheskoy informatsii, no. 7, 1961, 23-30

TEXT: The author presents a detailed survey on the plan to reconstruct and reequip the Moscow Automobile Plant im. Likhachev under the current Seven-Year Plan. During this time it is intended to turn the plant into an enterprise specialized in the production of trucks. At present the extensive nomenclature of products and items being manufactured is braking the improvement of flow and mass production. Therefore, it is planned to remove the production of buses, bicycles and other items from the plant. A great number of units and big-lot production parts will not be fabricated at the Plant im. Likhachev but supplied by specialized plants, which will also be the case for the production of spare parts for old models. It is intended within the next years to switch over the production to the fabrication of the new ЗИЛ-130 (ZIL-130) two-axle and the

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ZIL-131 (ZIL-131) three-axle trucks, the former having a rated load capacity of 4 tons, an eight-cylinder 138-150 hp gasoline engine, while the latter has a load capacity of 3 (?) tons and is equipped with an eight-cylinder V-engine of 150 hp. Simultaneously with the output of the basic truck models the plant will produce quite a number of modifications for different purposes. The author claims that, after the reconstruction of the Plant im. Likhachev, its technological production level will surpass that of foreign plants of a similar production range. The author then enumerates various measures designed for the reequipment and reconstruction of the plant: utilization of program-controlled automated telpher conveyers; mechanization and automation of the foundry and casting processes by replacing obsolete molding machines, sandblowers, sand slingers, etc., mechanization and automation of shaking out and cleaning processes, mechanized production of core mixtures, etc., so that the foundry shops of the plant will cut down the labor consumption per ton of casting by 30-40%, while the extent of manual work will be halved. In the forging shops the die-forging steam hammers will be replaced by mechanical forging presses, electric blank heating will be widely used and the old thermal furnaces will be substituted by conveyer furnaces. These measures will make it possible to lower the labor consumption per ton of forging by 35% and save 10,000 tons of metal per year on account of the

greater manufacturing accuracy which, in many cases, will eliminate mechanical working. The hoisting and conveying operations in all sections of the body-pressing shops will be mechanized and automated to a considerable degree. Painting of driver's cabins and truck bodies will be carried out by mechanized equipment in an electrostatic field and also by the new "Flow-Cotting" (Russian transliteration: "Flou-Kotting") method. This will reduce the paint consumption by 20%. Compared to four automated units in 1958 this number will increase to 320 and will comprise 36% of the total number of equipment of the body-pressing shops. In the mechanical assembly shops the main engine and chassis parts will be fabricated on automatic transfer lines. The technological manufacturing process of a number of parts will be radically changed as a result of cold-pressure working or hot-working by h-f currents instead of metal-cutting operations. Thus the labor consumption for the manufacture of engine parts will be cut by 49%, that of gear boxes by 32% and of chassis by 41%. Surface hardening by cementation and nitrocementation will be introduced on a large scale in the heat treatment of parts, while all wood-working equipment will be concentrated in a special building near the lumber yard. The plan provides for an automation and mechanization of the intra-plant goods flow. While in 1958 only 140,000 tons of material were transported by telpher conveyers, i. e. 3% of the total intra-

The technical reequipment ...

plant transportion, this figure will rise to 1.5 million tons under the current Seven-Year Plan, i.e. 32% of intra-plant transportion. After the completion of the planned reconstructions, the output of the Plant im. Likhachev will be doubled and the labor consumption halved in comparison with 1958. There are 3 figures.

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TSVETKOV, P.A.

Advanced machining of globoid worm gears. Avt. prom 30 no.7: 37-40 Jl '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Moskovskiy avtozavod imeni Likhacheva.

TSVETKOV, P.A.

Re-equipment of the Moscow Automobile Plant during the current seven-year plan. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform. no.7:23-30 '61.
(MIRA 14:8)
(Moscow--Automobile industry--Technological innovations)

TSVETKOV, P.A.

Ways for a reorganization of the Likhachev Automobile Plant. (MIRA 16:1)
Avt.prom. 29 no.1:3-5 Ja '63.

1. Moskovskiy avtozavod imeni Likhacheva.
(Moscow--Automobile industry)

TSVETKOV, P. A.
H. V. BOGOMOLOV, Russ. 53,568, July 31, 1938

TSVETKOV, P. I.

Permanent sizing made from "glikasin." Tekst. prom. 22 no.7:57-58 Jl '62.

1. Starshiy inzh. khimicheskoy laboratorii Ivanovskogo khlopchatobumazhnogo kombinata.

Z/011/62/019/012/005/005
E112/E435

AUTHOR: Tsvetkov, P.I.

TITLE: Wash-fast textile finishes by means of Glikazin

PERIODICAL: Chemie a chemická technologie. Přehled technické a hospodářské literatury, v.19, no.12, 1962, 577, abstract Ch 62-7804. (Tekst. Prom., no.7, 1962, 57-58)

TEXT: The paper describes the application of a new Soviet product, Glikazin (ethylene glycol-melamineformaldehyde-condensation product), for the production of wash-fast finishes. Recipes, method of application and results are given.
1 table.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

NARINSKIY, M.I., inzh.; TSVETKOV, P.I., inzh.; VORONOV, G., inzh.

Consultation. Tekst.prom. 21 no.3:84-85 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Tekhnicheskiy otdel Kamyshinskogo khlopchatobumazhnogo kombinata (for Voronov).
(Textile industry)

VOLKOV, Yu.P.; RABINOVICH, S.G.; TSVETKOV, P.I.

The F118 photogalvanometric nanovoltmeter. Biul. tekh.-ekon. inform. Gos. nauch.-issl. inst. nauch. i tekh. inform. 18 no.10: 32-33 O '65. (MIRA 18:12)

TSVETKOV, P.K.

Hydraulic calculation of energy dissipators below spillway dams.
Izv. Inst. gidrol. i gidr. AN URSR 15:38-53 '59. (MIRA 12:9)

(Spillways)

TSVETKOV, P. K.

"Hydraulic Investigations of Ground Baffles Behind Overflow Dams." Cand Tech Sci, Kiev Automobile Roads Inst, Min Higher Education USSR, Kiev, 1954. (KL, No 7, Feb 55)

SO: Sum. No. 631, 26 Aug 55-Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (14)

TSVETKOV, P. K.

36632. SUKHOMEL, G. I. i TSVETKOV, P. K. Rezul'taty Eksperimental'nogo Issledovaniya Burnogo Techeniya Vody v Shirokom Nizhnem B'efe. Izvestiya In-ta Gidrologii i Gidrotekhniki (Akad. Nauk Ukr. SSr), T. V, 1949, c. 3-12. - Na Ukr. Yaz. - Reziume Na Rus. Yaz. - Bibliogr. 5 Nazv.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 50, Moskva, 1949

TSVETKOV, [illegible] [TSvietkov, [illegible]]; [illegible], M. [illegible]; [illegible], G.T. [[illegible]lenko, H.T.]

Study of the [illegible] [illegible] hydroelectric power station on aero-dynamic models. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] AN [illegible] [illegible] '63.
(MIRA 17:12)

TSVETKOV, P.K., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik.

Calculating hydraulic jump for a broadening river bed. Izv. Inst. gidrol. i gidr. AN URSR 9:79-93 '53. (MIRA 11:4)
(Hydraulic jump)

ROZOVSKIY, I.L.; TSVETKOV, P.K.; KARUK, B.P.; PODLASOV, A.V.

New type of stilling basin for large scale irrigation pumping plants.
Izv.Inst.gidrol.i gidr.AN URSR 12:3-27 '55. (MLRA 9:4)
(Hydraulic engineering) (Irrigation)

TSVETKOV, P.K.

Study of surface conditions beyond the bottom baffle set in the spillway apron. Izv.Inst.gidrol. i gidr.AN URSR 12:78-97 '55. (Spillways) (MLRA 9:4)

TSVETKOV, P. K., R ZOVSKIY, I. L., and BELYASHEVSKIY

"Hydraulic Investigations of the Spillway Dam and the Under Water of the Kakhovksk Hydroelectric Station," Vpor. nauch. obosnovaniya str. va Kakhovskogo gidrouzla. Kiev. Izd-stvo AN USSR, pp 5-12, 1954

Reports results of laboratory investigations conducted in 1951 in the Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR for rendering aid for the Planning of the Kakhovka Hydroelectric Network. (RZhMekh, No 5, May 55)

Sum. No. 681, 7 Oct 55

1. TSVETKOV, P. K.

2. USSR (600)

4. Hydraulics

7. Hydraulic calculation of a widening stilling pool. Gidr.stroi. 21 no. 10 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953. Unclassified.

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Discharge capacity of shaft spillways with rectangular and oval contours in the horizontal section. Visti Inst.gidrol.i gidr.AN URSR 18:38-43 '61. (MIRA 15:3)

(Spillways)

TSVETKOV, P.K. [TSvietkov, P.K.]; MIYENKO, G.T. [Miienko, H.T.]

Hydraulic studies of open control sluice gates of irrigation systems. Visti Inst.hidrol. i hidr. AN URSR 21:67-78 '62. (MIRA 16:4)

KOSTYUK, V.A.; PEREKRESTOV, V.I.; BUL'SKIY, M.T. [deceased]; VAL'TER, O.I.; KISLOV, N.A.; TSVETKOV, P.M.; AVRAMOV, V.M.

Rapid repair of the hearth bottom fritting of tilting open-hearth furnaces. Stal' 23 no.8:707-710 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:9)
(Open-hearth furnaces--Maintenance and repair)

TSVETKOV, P.M., inzh.; SHATSKOV, G.F., inzh.

Steel production in tilting open-hearth furnaces at the "Azovstal'" plant. Stal' 23 no.8:713-714 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:9)
(Zhdanov--Steel--Metallurgy) (Open-hearth furnaces)